WildCats Final Reporting Form (End of Year)

This report will be made public. If it contains confidential or sensitive information, please also provide a revised report for sharing with the public.

Section I. Project Information	
Project Title: Intelligence Response for Combatting Tiger and Wildlife Crime (IRCT)	
Grantee Organisation: Zoological Society of London Thailand	
Location of project: Thailand	
Size of project area for this grant (if appropriate):	**No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source:** At least 13 individual tigers have been identified based on their unique stripe patterns.

Partners: *(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.*

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP): ZSL has a long-standing partnership with DNP, which plays a critical role in the management and enforcement of wildlife laws in Thailand. DNP will co-lead the project implementation, coordinating with national and regional agencies, providing ranger training, and utilizing the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) for enhanced anti-poaching efforts. This collaboration builds on the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ZSL and DNP.

Wildlife Crime Intelligence Centre (WCC), DNP: The WCC, operating under the DNP, serves as a central hub for information and command . It supports strategic coordination, planning, and resource allocation while monitoring situations to effectively respond to wildlife crimes. By leveraging its technological infrastructure, WCC manages events and controls operations, positioning itself as a key player in the fight against wildlife trafficking.

Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau (CCIB): The CCIB is responsible for the prevention and suppression of technology-related crimes throughout the Kingdom of Thailand. CCIB operates in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, the Computer Crime Act, the Cybersecurity Act, and other relevant laws concerning criminal offences related to technology crimes and associated offences. The Bureau conducts investigations into technology-related crimes through the use of information technology and specialized tools. It also supports government agencies and other organizations in conducting investigations and provides support for the development of investigative personnel within the Royal Thai Police to enhance their knowledge and capacity in investigating technology-related crimes.

CCIB is responsible for collecting, verifying, and analyzing information related to technology-enabled offences. Additionally, the Bureau undertakes digital forensic examinations, crime scene

investigations, and the collection of digital evidence to support investigative operations of relevant agencies.
Project Contact Name: (*main contact via email):* May Moe Wah
Email: may.moewah@zsl.org
Reporting period: 1 February 2025-31 January 2026

Please ensure that your report relates to the objectives and activities detailed in your proposal and logframe. Please include results data in Section II and Section III.

Section II. Project Results

Long Term Impact: (*How has this work contributed to the overall vision and long-term impact that your grant aims to achieve?)*

This project enhanced Thailand's ability to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT), particularly tiger trafficking. By integrating ZSL's monitoring system with law enforcement systems, authorities were better equipped to detect, investigate, and disrupt wildlife crime networks more strategically. A guidance manual has been produced for law enforcement and other NGOs, providing a framework for wildlife trade monitoring, enabling both law enforcement agencies and NGOs to conduct these efforts independently.

The project provided law enforcement agencies with critical data to target key suspects and trade routes, leading to more effective enforcement. It also established secure, legal information-sharing gateways through official government email and the LINE application, which is widely used in Thailand for both personal and professional communication. In addition, the project delivered workshops that laid the foundation for future collaboration, contributing to the re-engagement of the Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network involving government agencies and NGOs.

This has structure to have framework and protocol for combating wildlife crime contributing to a reduction in tiger trafficking. By increasing the risks of detection and penalties, it will diminish the incentive to engage in illegal wildlife trade, ultimately reducing the overall motivation and effort to participate in such activities. This approach can serve as a model for replication across Southeast Asia, promoting a unified, regional effort to combat wildlife trafficking.

Conservation Goal of this grant: (*What are the measurable changes that this project has achieved? Your measures should be SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timebound.)*

This project has 4 goals;

1. Integrate tiger related illegal wildlife trade (IWT) into ZSL's digital surveillance system within one year, increasing tiger online detections by 20% from existing baseline from previous ZSL Thailand online monitoring work.

The project integrated tiger-related IWT into ZSL's digital surveillance system within one year, resulting in an approximate 20% increase in detected online tiger trade posts compared to the 2024 baseline established through ZSL Thailand's monitoring data. While tiger-focused monitoring was strengthened under this project, baseline data from 2023–2024 already included consistent tracking of multiple species (including tigers) using relevant keywords. Therefore, the increase reflects both enhanced analytical focus on tiger cases and a rise in detected activity, rather than solely the initiation of monitoring.

During the reporting period, online monitoring recorded 74 advertisements related to tiger trade and crime, out of a total of 195 advertisements involving other wildlife species. This represents an increase compared to the 2024 baseline database. Compared to the baseline year (2023), the project period shows a clear increase in both the number and consistency of detected online tiger trade advertisements. While detections in 2023 were sporadic and concentrated in a few months, the project period demonstrates more sustained monitoring coverage, with higher detections across multiple months, including periods where no activity was previously recorded.

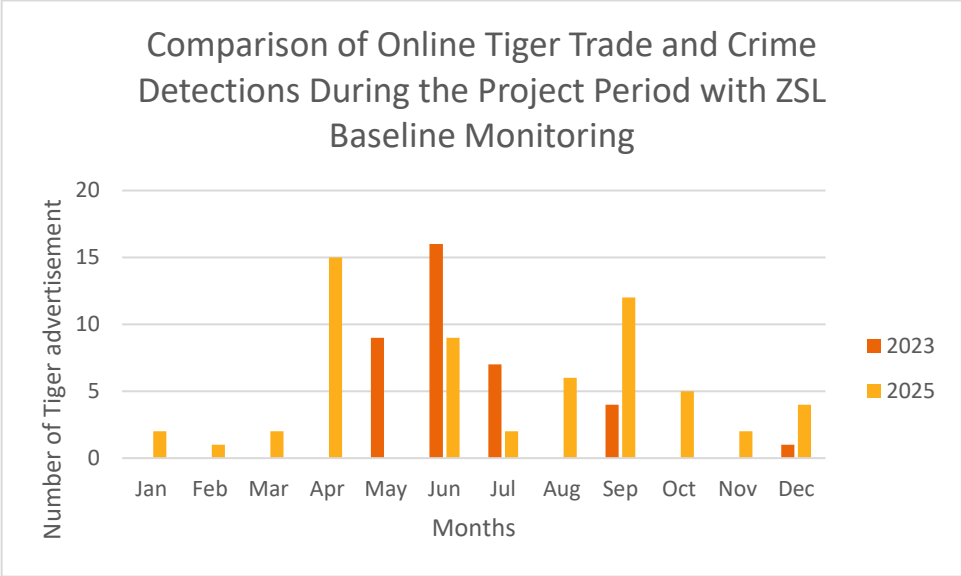

Figure 1: Comparison of Online Tiger Trade and Crime Detections During the Project

2. Identify two trafficking networks in digital media related to tiger trade, while analyzing trade volumes and trends to inform targeted enforcement within 1 year. This will build on existing efforts

The data shows a clear dominance of tiger skins (including leather) (42 cases), indicating that they are the most in-demand and high-value commodity in the illegal trade. Secondary items include teeth, whiskers, and live tigers (6–7 cases each), reflecting demand for ornamental, traditional, and captive use. Other parts such as nails, skeletal elements, and carcasses appear at lower frequencies, while processed products like tiger oil remain rare. Overall, the trend suggests a market driven primarily by high-value visible parts (skins), with a smaller but consistent demand for medicinal and specialty items.

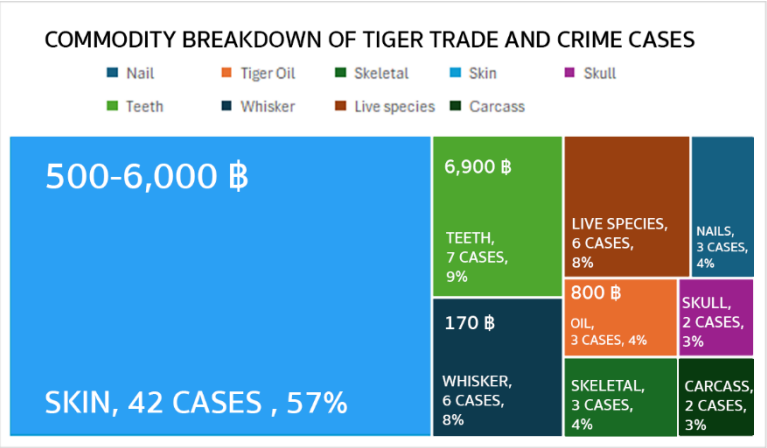

Figure 2: Commodity breakdown of tiger trade and crime cases

Geographic Pattern of Online Tiger Trade: The distribution of online tiger trade incidents shows a strong concentration in Lao PDR (24 cases), indicating its continued role as a key hotspot in the regional trade network. Within Thailand, activity is dispersed but notable in southern and northeastern provinces, particularly Nakhon Si Thammarat (15 cases) and Nakhon Phanom (10 cases), followed by Songkhla (10 cases) and Chiang Mai (4 cases). These locations suggest both border proximity and established trade routes as influencing factors. Lower levels of activity are observed in Indonesia (5 cases) and Myanmar (2 cases), while Cambodia (1 case) and other Thai provinces show minimal detection. Overall, the pattern highlights the Mekong subregion as a key hub for online tiger trade, with Thailand holding potential as both a source and transit point, and northeastern and southern provinces potentially linked to cross-border and maritime trade dynamics.

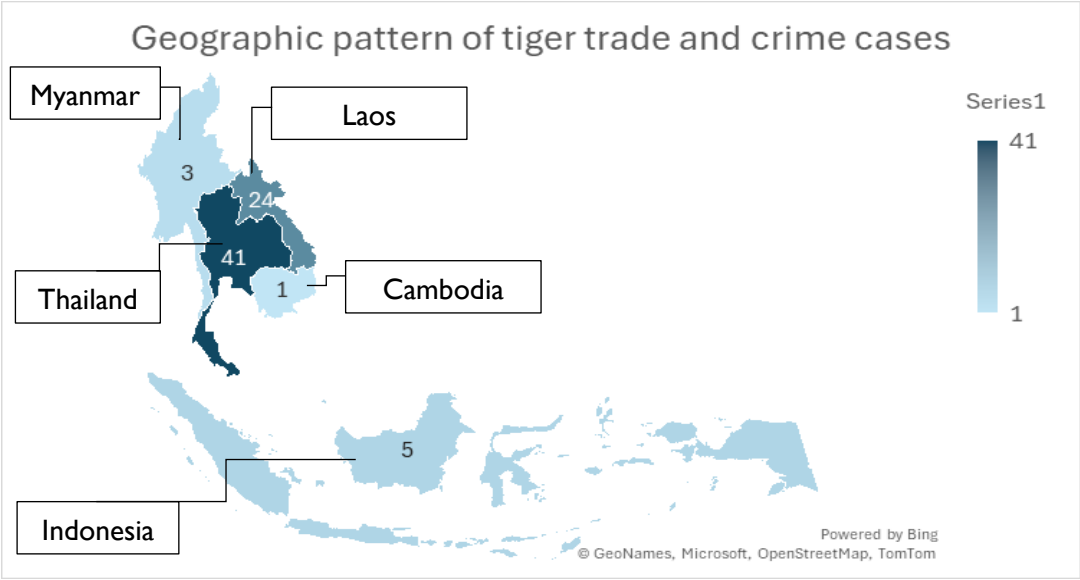

Figure 3: Geographic pattern of tiger trade and crime cases

Tiger Trade Trend (2025 – Mar 2026): The line chart illustrates patterns in tiger trade incidents over time. While overall activity remains present throughout the period, significant peaks are observed in April (15 cases) and September (12 cases) in 2025, with a similar surge appearing again in March 2026 (11 cases). These recurring increases suggest that, although demand persists, trade activity tends to concentrate in specific periods. This pattern is consistent with trends observed in the ECO-SOLVE

platform data for 2025, where activity also occurred in bursts. Overall, the findings suggest that tiger trade remains active and demand-driven, but peaks follow a recurring seasonal pattern, potentially influenced by market demand cycles, supply conditions, or enforcement pressures.

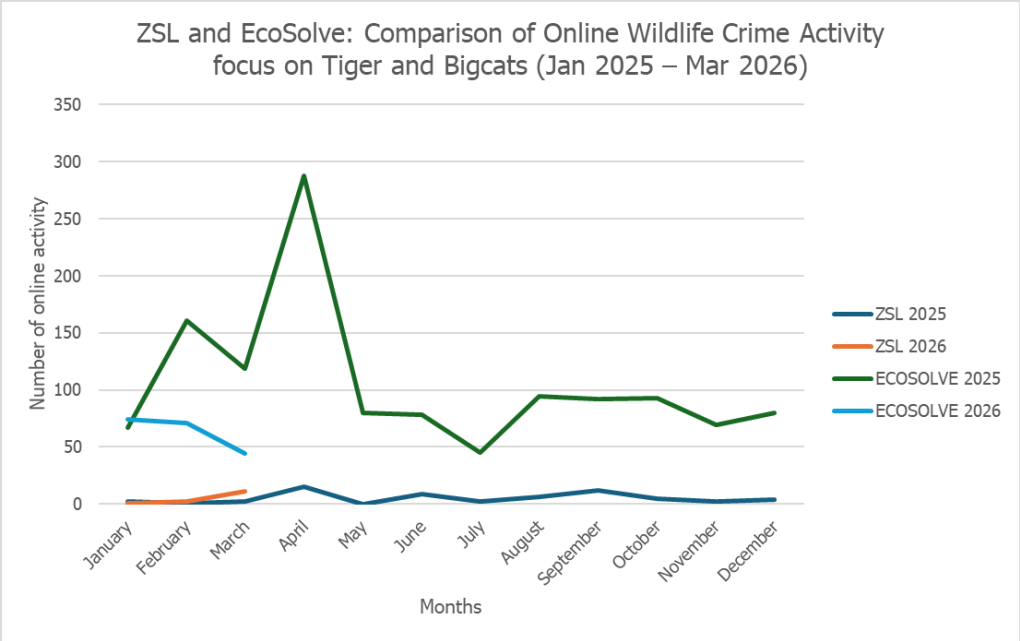

Figure 4: Detection rate of tiger trade and crime cases 2025-2026

3. Conduct a workshop on tiger trafficking and wildlife crime information-sharing to foster collaboration between NGOs and law enforcement within 1 year.

During the project period, one workshop on tiger trafficking and wildlife crime information-sharing was conducted, contributing to strengthened collaboration between NGOs and law enforcement agencies. The project co-hosted a workshop on “Analytical Investigations on Digital Forensics and Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) to Combat Wildlife Crime” with the Wildlife Crime Intelligence Center (WCC), Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), in collaboration with the Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau (CCIB), which was held on 6–9 May 2025. The workshop aimed to enhance knowledge of cybercrime and its various forms, build capacity in social media investigations and OSINT techniques, support the analysis of digital evidence for managing wildlife crime networks, and strengthen inter-agency collaboration within Thailand-WEN result in later joint operations. A total of 54 participants attended, including 39 rangers and officers (28 male, 11 female), 6 instructors (5 male, 1 female), and 11 organisers (9 male, 2 female).

Figure 5: Digital Forensic and Information sharing training

4. Produce five intelligence reports within one year to aid law enforcement in investigations and track their responses, providing recommendations for effective sentencing.

Six intelligence reports were produced, and one additional external report was submitted to DNP and Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division (NED) and Royal Thai Police. All cases are currently under investigation with one case linked to an individual who has previously served a sentence.

Summary of activities and achievements: *(Please provide a narrative summary that describes how your activities are addressing the problems you identified in your application and what successes you have achieved which we can use in our communication materials. Max 300 words)*

This project addressed the growing threat of cyber-enabled tiger trafficking by strengthening the ability of law enforcement agencies to detect, analyse, and respond to illegal online trade specifically involving tigers. At the outset, key challenges included limited access to actionable tiger-related intelligence and weak coordination between relevant agencies. To address these gaps, the project established protocols for systematic digital monitoring of online platforms, resulting in the identification and analysis of 74 tiger-related advertisements. Monitoring was expanded across Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok, improving the detection of evolving trafficking methods and platforms. Through detailed analysis, the project also identified at least 13 individual tigers in trade, enabling stronger case linkage and contributing to a clearer understanding of trade dynamics, including potential connections to both captive facilities and wild tiger populations.

The project directly supported enforcement efforts by producing six intelligence reports shared with DNP and NED, leading to six active investigations. One case progressed to formal inter-agency coordination involving NED, DNP, IFAW, and ZSL, demonstrating the operational value of the intelligence. Data-sharing mechanisms were also strengthened, enabling more effective use of

intelligence. ZSL further contributed technical input to NED's exploration of tools to detect online wildlife trade, including sharing monitoring protocols, keyword filtering approaches, and indicators.

Capacity building was also a key achievement, with 39 officers trained in digital investigation and forensic techniques relevant to tiger trafficking. Participants improved their ability to conduct online investigations and apply digital tools in real-world cases.

Additionally, three public outreach events raised awareness among public, education, and government stakeholders through interactive exhibition booths, engaging over 60 participants on wildlife consumption, illegal online trade, and species identification.

Details of activities and results: *(Please give detailed narrative of the results of each objective & output achieved by carrying out the activities. How do these contribute to your overall goal? Please include the appropriate quantitative and qualitive data from the measurable indicators that you identified in your Logframe. Please include any relevant charts, maps and images.)*

Goal: By the end of the project period, law enforcement agencies had improved access to comprehensive data and information on cyber tiger trafficking for strategic planning and response, with enhanced systems for information sharing between NGOs and law enforcement, leading to more effective targeting of tiger trafficking.

To support this goal, the project facilitated regular intelligence exchanges and strengthened collaboration among key stakeholders. A total of six intelligence exchanges were conducted between ZSL and the DNP, covering ongoing investigations. In addition, structured data-sharing mechanisms were established between ZSL–DNP and ZSL–NED. Information is shared strictly for law enforcement purposes only; all data requests must go through ZSL for approval, and datasets are not shared via live or open access. ZSL databases were shared with both DNP and the NED, where the data is currently being utilized to support the development of AI-based detection systems for online wildlife trade.To support this goal, the project facilitated regular intelligence exchanges and strengthened collaboration between key stakeholders. A total of six intelligence exchanges were conducted between ZSL and the DNP, covering ongoing investigations. In addition, structured data sharing mechanisms, information is shared strictly to support law enforcement purposes only. Any data request must go through us for approval, and datasets are not shared via live or open access. and were established between ZSL–DNP, ZSL–NED. ZSL databases were shared with both DNP and NED, where the data is currently being utilized to support the development of AI-based detection systems for online wildlife trade. These efforts contributed directly to enhancing strategic planning and operational responses.

Objective 1: Enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in combating tiger trafficking by providing improved access to intelligence data and establishing robust information-sharing systems between LE agencies and NGOs.

Output 1: Intelligence database on tiger related crimes, collected from digital media using standardized methods for accuracy and reliability, are used to inform law enforcement strategies.

The database is securely hosted within a private channel on Microsoft Teams, with access restricted exclusively to authorized members of the IWT team. This ensures a controlled environment for data management and confidentiality. Data entry follows a standardized process and is conducted on a routine basis after each online monitoring activity. Recorded information includes details of detected illegal wildlife trade (IWT) content, accompanied by supporting evidence such as screenshots. For high-priority cases, the data is further developed into intelligence products (intelligence packages). All evidentiary materials are reviewed and, where necessary, redacted to anonymize investigators and remove sensitive identifiers (e.g. operational aliases) prior to reporting. Data-sharing with external stakeholders is strictly regulated. Information may be disseminated only upon request and is subject to approval at a minimum of Project Manager (PM) level, particularly for law enforcement purposes. Direct access to the database by external parties is not permitted, to maintain data integrity and data governance. Looking forward, the project aims to enhance its data management and analytical capacity through the potential adoption of IBM i2 Analyst's Notebook. This platform is already utilized by key national enforcement agencies, including the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) and DNP, and would support more advanced network analysis and intelligence development. While the Royal Thai Police employ a separate internally developed system, the integration of compatible analytical tools across agencies presents an opportunity to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and intelligence-led enforcement. For accuracy and reliability, are used to inform law enforcement strategies.

A total of 74 online tiger advertisements were systematically collected and analysed using standardized digital monitoring methods, ensuring data accuracy and reliability. Analysis identified a higher concentration of advertisements during the early part of the year, consistent with trends observed from the ECOSOLVE platform, indicating potential seasonal patterns in illegal trade. Monitoring efforts were also expanded from Facebook to Instagram and TikTok, increasing coverage of emerging platforms used in wildlife trafficking and improving detection across multiple digital channels. This enhanced the breadth and depth of intelligence collection, making it more actionable for operational use by law enforcement.

Output 2: Increased strategic law enforcement investigations of illegal tiger trade cases, resulting from the provision of at least five Intelligence reports submitted to law enforcement officials.

A total of six intelligence reports were submitted to DNP and NED, along with one external intelligence report shared with partners. These outputs supported enforcement actions, with six cases receiving informal follow-up by law enforcement agencies and one case progressing to formal internal coordination and documentation. This demonstrates that intelligence products were actionable, relevant, and aligned with enforcement priorities.

In parallel, systematic data collection and analysis enabled the identification of at least 13 individual tigers being offered or referenced in online trade. This represents a critical step toward distinguishing unique animals within trafficking networks.

Importantly, the ability to identify individual tigers contributes to the broader intelligence picture, as these records could, in principle, be cross-referenced with existing stripe pattern databases from both captive and wild populations. Such integration would significantly strengthen enforcement responses by helping to indicate the likely origin of specimens and enabling more targeted, intelligence-led interventions, including tracing potential links between illegal trade, captive breeding facilities, and wild tiger poaching. However, this type of cross-referencing is not yet systematically conducted. Access to relevant databases remains limited, and coordination between research, regulatory, and enforcement functions is still evolving. As a result, while the data generated holds strong potential evidentiary value, its application for forensic-level identification and source attribution is currently constrained.

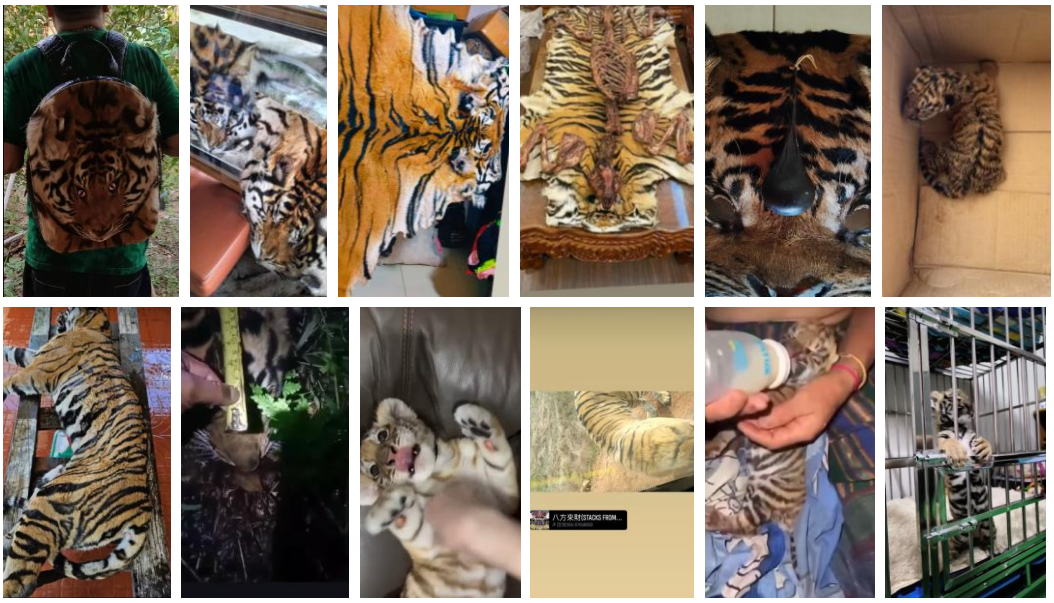

Figure 6: 13 individual tigers identified during project period

Output 3: Improved awareness and inter-institutional coordination to address illegal tiger trade, through the tiger trafficking and wildlife crime information-sharing workshop

A national workshop on information sharing and digital forensics was conducted, with 39 participants from across the country, delivered in collaboration with the Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau (CCIB). Post-training evaluation results showed measurable improvements in participants' knowledge and confidence, with average scores ranging from 3.55 to 3.95 out of 5. The strongest improvements were observed in practical skills, including Application of digital investigation techniques (3.95), Use of digital tools (3.89), Digital evidence preservation (3.87). Participants gained hands-on experience in online investigation tools, search techniques, and operational security (OPSEC), and engaged in team-based exercises to strengthen inter-agency collaboration. Lower scores in legal knowledge (3.55) and

coordination (3.61) indicate areas for further development, however, overall results confirm improved operational readiness and capacity to address cyber-enabled wildlife crime.

Key achievements of this project: (*Please give a bullet point list of key measurable outputs- for example xxx of staff trained in SMART monitoring techniques, xxx camera traps covering xxx km^2, # of people with more knowledge of conflict mitigation measures, # of people with increased household income due to access to alternative incomes.)*

- 39 law enforcement officers trained in digital investigation and forensic techniques related to cyber-enabled wildlife crime, enhancing operational capacity nationwide
- 6 intelligence reports submitted to the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and the Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Division (NED), with 1 additional external intelligence report shared with partners
- 6 cases is currently under active investigation by law enforcement agencies based on intelligence provided, with 1 case progressing to formal internal coordination and documentation, demonstrating practical use of intelligence outputs
- 74 online tiger advertisements identified and analysed through systematic digital monitoring, providing an evidence base for understanding trends in illegal trade
- At least 13 individual tigers identified from online trade data, supporting case linkage and contributing to a broader intelligence picture, including potential links to both captive sources and wild populations
- The project expanded monitoring from one platform (Facebook) to three major social media platforms—Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok—enhancing both the scope and effectiveness of online wildlife crime detection.
- 6 intelligence information exchanges conducted between ZSL and DNP, strengthening coordination and supporting ongoing investigations
- Data-sharing mechanisms developing between ZSL, DNP, and NED, information is shared strictly to support law enforcement purposes only. Requests must be submitted to us for approval, and datasets are not provided through live or open access systems. We are still refining this process and exploring options to enable faster and more efficient sharing. One potential approach under consideration is the use of a joint working group, with shared datasets contributing to the development of AI tools for detecting online wildlife trade
- 3 public outreach events conducted, including activities for World Wildlife Day, National Wildlife Protection Day, and the National Science Conference, raising awareness on wildlife crime and conservation among target audiences from the public, education, and government sectors

Obstacles to success: Give details of any obstacles/challenges to success that the project has encountered. (*Any changes to the project that have affected the budget and timetable of project activities should have been discussed prior to the end of the project.)*

- Shifting Methods of Wildlife Trafficking: Traffickers increasingly adapted their methods by using Facebook Stories, where content disappears within 24 hours, making evidence collection and verification more difficult. In addition, distinguishing between captive-bred and wild-caught tigers requires specialized technical expertise. While preliminary analysis identified both likely captive and at least one suspected wild-caught individual, validation

depends on consultation with DNP experts. However, their availability has been limited due to official duties, resulting in delays to timely analysis. Furthermore, the lack of a comprehensive stripe pattern database for both captive and wild tigers in Thailand constrains the ability to conclusively identify and link individual animals. As an NGO, access to such databases is limited due to data sensitivity and internal restrictions, making it challenging to cross-reference and verify individual tiger identities without direct support from relevant government authorities.

- Limitations of OSINT Without Complementary Field Intelligence: Open-source intelligence (OSINT) has been essential for identifying online tiger trade; however, it is insufficient as a standalone approach, particularly as traffickers shift to closed and short-lived platforms. Verification of intelligence findings, including confirming the origin of tigers and trafficking routes, often requires human intelligence (HUMINT) and ground-based investigations. As an NGO, ZSL operates within strict ethical and safety boundaries and is not permitted to conduct HUMINT activities or directly engage with suspects. While OSINT can generate valuable leads and insights, it may not always meet the evidentiary requirements of law enforcement on its own. Therefore, effective law enforcement response depends on further verification and action by authorized agencies.
- Complex Government Structures and Limited Inter-Agency Buy-In: Inter-institutional coordination remains a challenge due to the complex structure of government agencies in Thailand and across Southeast Asia, including overlapping mandates and differing operational priorities. While the project facilitated information-sharing and capacity-building activities, varying levels of trust and concerns over data security have limited full engagement. In particular, differences in database systems and standards, including those related to the WCC platform, have affected confidence in information sharing.
- Implementation and Scheduling Constraints: The project experienced timeline overlaps and scheduling constraints, particularly in securing the availability of external instructors for a planned additional workshop. As a result, with prior approval, the allocated budget was reallocated to procure essential tools and equipment (e.g., body cameras, thermal scanners, and mobile devices) to better support ongoing enforcement and investigation activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation: (*Describe the methods used to monitor and evaluate each of the objectives and resulting outputs you have listed in your logframe.)*

The project applied a combination of quantitative tracking, qualitative assessment, and continuous stakeholder engagement to monitor progress against the objectives and outputs outlined in the logframe.

Objective 1: Progress was monitored through regular tracking of intelligence exchanges, data-sharing activities, and feedback from partner agencies (DNP and NED). The number of intelligence reports produced, shared, and followed up was used as a key indicator of effectiveness. In addition, informal consultations with law enforcement partners were used to assess the relevance, timeliness, and usability of intelligence products in supporting investigations.

Output 1: Monitoring focused on the volume, quality, and consistency of data collected through digital monitoring. Indicators included the number of online advertisements identified (74 cases for tigers), platforms monitored, and trends observed over time. Standardized data collection methods were

applied to ensure reliability, and periodic internal reviews were conducted to validate data accuracy and remove duplication. Discussions with the DNP and CCIB assessed the usefulness of the database and trend analysis (e.g., seasonal peaks in IWT advertisements) for informing on-the-ground enforcement strategies.

Output 2: Evaluation was conducted based on the number of intelligence reports produced (six internal and one external) and the degree to which these reports resulted in active investigations and subsequent follow-up actions by law enforcement agencies. (6 cases, including 1 formal internal coordination case). Additional qualitative assessment included tracking the identification of at least 13 individual tigers, demonstrating improved analytical capacity. Feedback from partner agencies was used to assess whether the intelligence contributed to operational decision-making.

Output 3: The effectiveness of the workshop was evaluated using pre- and post-training assessments, with average participant scores in each topic ranging from 3.55 to 3.95 out of 5, indicating improved knowledge and confidence. Participant feedback forms were used to assess training relevance and identify areas for improvement. The majority of participants found the workshop very useful and informative, while also suggesting the inclusion of real-life case studies to make the training more practical. Attendance records (39 participants) and participation in practical exercises were used as additional indicators of engagement and learning outcomes.

Overall Approach: Monitoring and evaluation were conducted on an ongoing basis throughout the project period, allowing for adaptive management and timely adjustments. Regular communication with partners ensured that findings were validated and aligned with operational needs. This approach ensured that project activities remained results-oriented, evidence-based, and responsive to emerging challenges in tiger trafficking.

Shared learning: *(How will you share the outputs and learning from this grant, in what format and with whom?)*

- Key findings and practical experiences from the project will be shared through Communities of Practice, where case-based insights and lessons on cyber-enabled tiger trafficking can inform peers working in similar fields. This approach supports continuous learning and exchange among practitioners at both national and regional levels.
- A public webinar (1–2 hours) is planned to disseminate key results and raise awareness on illegal wildlife trade (IWT), particularly focusing on digital investigation approaches. While initially scheduled for 2025, this activity has been postponed to 2026 due to ongoing operational commitments, ensuring sufficient time to consolidate findings and deliver a more comprehensive session.
- Project results, including online monitoring insights and key trends, have also been shared through public outreach events and exhibition booths, targeting audiences from the public, education, and government sectors. These engagements help translate technical findings into accessible information and raise broader awareness of wildlife crime issues.
- In addition, findings are regularly shared with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), particularly through ongoing meetings with the Wildlife Crime Intelligence Center (WCC). This ensures that intelligence and lessons learned are directly integrated into enforcement planning and decision-making processes.

Media: *(Please provide a list of publications and media both local and national which mentions the work funded by this project and/or mentions WildCats Conservation Alliance)*

Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y/N?:

Yes:

1. **Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade in Thailand**
2. **Staff Spotlight ZSL Thailand**
3. **Digital Forensic and Information Sharing Workshop**
4. **Cyber Investigation (Wrote by DNP)**
5. **Cyber Investigation (Wrote by NBT News)**

Have you provided at least 15 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y/N?: YES

Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II)

Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project?

No, we do not carry out camera trapping

If yes: **Total camera trap nights/days:**	**Total area surveyed:**

Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded

- Tiger: 74 advertisements at least 13 individual tigers

Please include data on other species recorded (use a separate sheet if necessary)

Species	Number of advertisements
African Elephant	2
Asian elephant	4
Asian golden cat	4
Bear	6
Besra	1
Burmese hare	20
Clouded leopard	2
Clouded monitor	12
Fishing cat	1
Germain's langur	1
Indian pond heron	1
King cobra	1
Leopard	7
Leopard cat	2

Marbled cat	1
Pangolin	3
Python	2
Red junglefowl	39
Reticulated python	1
Rhino	5
Thick-billed green pigeon	3
Tiger	74
Water monitor	1
Watercock	1
White-breasted waterhen	1
Grand Total	**195**

Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends

This dataset represents baseline information on tiger records collected through online monitoring. At this stage, it is not possible to determine whether tiger, leopard, or prey populations are increasing or decreasing. Trend analysis will only be feasible after additional data is collected over time (e.g., in the following year). Furthermore, online monitoring alone cannot accurately reflect changes in wild populations. A confirmed decrease in wild populations would require stronger evidence, such as documented seizures involving live tigers or other reliable field-based data during the project period.

Did you carry out other surveys? Y/N

Yes

If yes:

Please give details:

Online Monitoring and OSINT Methodology: is a methodology used to systematically observe and analyze online activities through the application of Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT). This approach focuses on collecting and interpreting publicly available information from digital platforms, including social media, online marketplaces, forums, and communication channels. 1. Passive OSINT (Non-Engagement Monitoring): Passive OSINT involves the collection of information without any direct interaction with the target. This means that analysts or investigators do not engage with subjects through messaging, commenting, reacting, or any other visible online activity. This non-intrusive approach minimizes operational risks, reduces the likelihood of detection, and helps preserve the integrity of ongoing monitoring efforts. Passive monitoring is generally the preferred initial approach for tracking illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and related crimes, as it allows for safe and discreet intelligence gathering. 2. Active OSINT (Engagement-Based Monitoring): Active OSINT involves direct or indirect interaction with targets to gain deeper insights that may not be accessible through passive methods. This may include joining conversations, initiating contact, or participating in online communities. While active OSINT can provide valuable intelligence, it carries significantly higher risks, including exposure of the investigator, compromise of the operation, and potential legal implications. Therefore, such activities should only be conducted by authorized law enforcement personnel and must strictly follow applicable legal frameworks, institutional mandates, and operational protocols. ZSL Thailand will no carry out active OSINT. Systematic Monitoring Using Alternative Personas: Systematic online monitoring may involve the use of alternative personas (commonly referred to as “sock puppet” accounts) to access and observe target platforms, particularly closed or restricted groups where illegal activities are more likely to occur. These personas must be carefully designed to ensure that they are not linked to any real individual, thereby reducing both operational and personal risk. In some cases, AI-generated images and synthetic profile elements may be used to enhance the credibility of these accounts. Such personas can be used to gain access to private or invite-only groups and monitor discussions related to illegal wildlife trade and other forms of environmental crime. However, the use of alternative personas must be strictly controlled, with careful consideration given to ethical implications and operational safety. This includes implementing appropriate security measures such as the use of VPNs and other anonymization tools—to reduce the risk of attribution or traceability back to the operator.
Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N: No

<table>
<tr><td>If yes:

Total distance patrolled:

(Please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)</td><td>Total area patrolled:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N: No</td></tr>
<tr><td>If yes:

Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?</td><td>How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions</td><td>This data collect from DNP Official site as Thai government fiscal year (October-September)

2025 (October 2024-September 2025) total 1,181 perpetrators

<table>
<tr><th>Type of Crime</th><th>cases</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wildlife Case</td><td>581</td></tr>
<tr><td>NTFP</td><td>58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timber trade</td><td>361</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other (Forest fire, deforestation)</td><td>928</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total crime case</td><td>1,928</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td>2026 (October 2025-Present (February 2026)) total 375 perpetrators

<table><tr><th>Type of Crime</th><th>cases</th></tr><tr><td>Wildlife Case</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>NTFP</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Timber trade</td><td>115</td></tr><tr><td>Other (Forest fire, deforestation)</td><td>269</td></tr><tr><td>Total crime case</td><td>601</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Does your project work with local communities? Y/N: No</td></tr>
<tr><td>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)

Who?</td><td>What did you do? Was it successful?</td><td>How many people did you reach?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">How do you measure the success of this activity?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">What are the results?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N: Yes</td></tr>
</table>

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers) **Who?** The activities targeted a mixed audience, including adults and children from the public, education, and government sectors. Participants included students, educators, government officers, and general visitors. Gender-disaggregated data was not collected.	**What did you do?** The project conducted public outreach through exhibition booths at three key events (World Wildlife Day, National Wildlife Protection Day, and the National Science Conference). Activities focused on raising awareness of: - Wildlife consumption and its impacts - Illegal online wildlife trade - Identification of wildlife species involved in trade Interactive approaches, including games and hands-on activities, were used to engage participants and encourage learning. These activities attracted both children and adults and supported informal knowledge sharing	**How many people reached?** An estimated 60+ individuals directly engaged with the exhibition booths across the three events. Participant numbers and demographic data (including gender) were not systematically recorded due to staffing limitations during peak visitor periods. This has been identified as a gap, and future activities will include simple monitoring mechanisms (e.g., tally counts or QR-based registration) to ensure more accurate reporting of reach and participant profiles.
Did you get the appropriate consent from participants? Formal written consent was not collected, as the activities were low-risk public outreach conducted in open event settings. Participation was entirely voluntary, and no personal or sensitive data was collected.		

For future activities, appropriate consent measures (e.g., clear signage or verbal consent) will be introduced where relevant.

Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)

Behaviour change was not formally measured as part of these outreach activities due to resource and time constraints. The activities were designed primarily for awareness raising rather than long-term behavioural monitoring. However, informal observations indicated positive engagement, with participants showing increased interest in wildlife conservation topics, asking questions, and demonstrating basic understanding of issues such as illegal wildlife trade and species identification. While these suggest potential short-term learning outcomes, no systematic method was used to track or verify sustained behaviour change.

Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N: Yes

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)	**What did you do? Was it effective?**	**How many staff trained? How many others trained?**
Who? The training targeted adult participants, including law enforcement officers and relevant stakeholders. A total of 54 individuals were involved in the activity, comprising: - Participants: 39 (Male: 28, Female: 11) - Trainers: 6 (Male: 5, Female: 1) - Organizers: 11 (Male: 9, Female: 2)	The project conducted a digital forensics and OSINT (Open-Source Intelligence) training workshop, focusing on cyber-enabled wildlife crime, particularly tiger trafficking. The training covered: - Use of digital investigation tools - Online search techniques and OSINT methods - Digital evidence collection and preservation - Operational security (OPSEC) - Practical, team-based investigation exercises	A total of 39 law enforcement officers were trained through the digital forensics and OSINT workshop. In addition to the main participants, 15 individuals were involved, including 6 trainers and 9 support/organizing staff, contributing to the delivery and facilitation of the training.

This reflects participation from both male and female representatives across operational, technical, and coordination roles.	The workshop was effective in strengthening participants' technical skills and confidence, particularly in applying digital tools in real investigation scenarios.	
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? The effectiveness of the training was measured through post-training evaluation surveys, where participants assessed their knowledge and confidence across key topics. The results showed average scores ranging from 3.55 to 3.95 out of 5, indicating a moderate to high level of improvement.		
Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members?: No		
If yes: **Who?**	**What?**	**How many people did this include?**
Did you get the appropriate consent from participants?		
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)		
Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N: No		
If so, please give details or provide copies.		